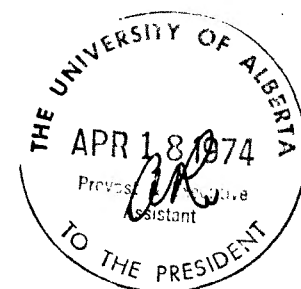


FOLIO



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

APRIL 18, 1974

Provincial operating grants

The following letter and budget analysis have been received from L. C. LEITCH, Vice-President (Finance and Administration).

In response to an invitation from the Minister of Advanced Education, the Board of Governors made a formal submission to the Minister with respect to the operating grants for 1974-75 and 1975-76 at a meeting on January 24, 1974. Following some further discussions between members of the University Administration and officials in the Department of Advanced Education, the Minister responded by letter to the Chairman of the Board on March 20, 1974.

Since this is a matter of considerable concern to the community, particularly to the University community, the Executive Committee of the Board decided at its meeting on April 5 to have the brief and supporting summary published in FOLIO. The Minister has consented to have the full text of his letter reproduced also.

The following documents follow:

- (1) *Summary of the Analysis of the Budget Data of The University of Alberta* (1970-71, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76).
- (2) *Analysis of the Budget Data of The University of Alberta* (1970-71, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76), signed by F. T. Jenner, Chairman, Board of Governors, The University of Alberta; and dated January 10, 1974.
- (3) Letter addressed to Mr. Jenner from James L. Foster, Minister of Advanced Education, dated March 20, 1974.

SUMMARY

The major objectives of this brief are to describe the budgeting process of the University, to attempt to measure the loss of purchasing power of the University, to reveal the priority decisions that were made from 1970-71 to 1973-74, and to make certain requests for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

- (1) The "All-items consumer price index for Canada" is used to compare the purchasing power of dollars spent in one year with the dollars spent in another year. The base year is chosen to be 1973-74. Although other indices might be used for this purpose, the ultimate conclusions are not likely to be different.

- (2) A comparison between approved net operating expenditures of the University for 1970-71 and the corresponding data for 1973-74 would seem to indicate the University as an institution has suffered a loss in purchasing power of about \$3,000,000.

However, a slightly more detailed examination of these expenditures reveals that this apparent loss represents total loss of a variety of accounts that seemed to have lost purchasing power less the total gain of accounts that seem to have obtained an increase in purchasing power. This more detailed analysis shows a loss of purchasing power far higher than is indicated above.

- (3) For example, the salary, pension, and unemployment insurance accounts for faculties alone show an increase in purchasing power of \$2,500,000. Since the number of staff has remained relatively constant, this increase in purchasing power has gone to the staff, and should not be credited as an increase in the purchasing power of the University. This fact would increase the apparent loss of purchasing power of the University to \$5,500,000.

- (4) The financial data for plant maintenance make no allowance for a 33 percent increase in the physical size of the University, a fact that indicates a further loss in purchasing power of the University of about \$1,500,000, and an apparent total loss of \$7,000,000.

- (5) Attention is called to the fact that the level of financial support given to the Faculty of Medicine of The University of Calgary is many millions of dollars higher than the corresponding level of support given to the Faculty of Medicine at The University of Alberta.

- (6) The analysis given must be considered to be a rough analysis because it does not go beyond an examination of the expenditures of faculties, schools, and support services. Greater detail would almost certainly indicate an even greater loss in purchasing power. The analysis is given to provide a better understanding of the impact the government decisions for 1974-75 and 1975-76 will have on The University of Alberta.

- (7) At this moment in time, The University of Alberta seems to face in 1974-75 a loss of about \$3,600,000 in purchasing power as

measured by the approved net expenditures for the University as a whole, a possible increase of 8 to 10 percent in enrolment data that was not envisaged by the Department of Advanced Education, and salary settlements that imply this loss of purchasing power will be absorbed by all accounts other than salary accounts.

- (8) For 1975-76, The University of Alberta seems to face a loss of over \$6,000,000 in purchasing power, estimates of enrolment data by the Department of Advanced Education that will be thousands of enrolment units too low, and salary settlements that will be higher than ever because of high rates of inflation. These data seem to contain all of the elements of a financial disaster for The University of Alberta.

- (9) Under these circumstances, the Board of Governors believes it has no course of action other than ask the government of Alberta to provide larger government grants for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Few people seem to be aware that the total operating expenditures of The University of Alberta now range in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 per year. Some of the revenue that allows an expenditure of this magnitude is generated by our ancillary operations: housing, food, printing, bookstore, etc. Some is generated by research grants received from a variety of granting agencies. Some is obtained from services provided by our faculties and schools. All of this now amounts to a revenue of about \$27,000,000, leaving so-called net expenditures of about \$73,000,000 to be covered by the government grant, tuition fees, interest income, and the use of reserves of the University.

When the rate of inflation is 9 percent, a purchasing power of \$100,000,000 is reduced by \$9,000,000. If this occurs, the University must look to all of its sources of revenue for relief from a reduction of such a magnitude. The Board of Governors has adopted a break-even policy with respect to its ancillary operating departments. Some relief can therefore be obtained by charging higher prices for these services. However, the relief for a major part of this reduction in purchasing power must come from the provincial govern-

ment. If no relief, or if only partial relief, is obtained, then the level of services provided by the University should be expected to fall.

The major objectives of this brief are to describe the budgetary process of the University, to measure the effect of inflation, to reveal the priority decisions that were made, and to make certain requests for 1974-75 and 1975-76. In order to gain these objectives, we introduce the following data:

	1970-71	1973-74
Full-time enrolment	18,345	18,388*
Enrolment units	40,058	40,052
Full-time equivalent academic staff	1,825	1,828
Approved net operating budget expenditures	\$64,666,000	\$73,374,000

*(see Appendix IV)

For these two years, the so-called work-load data are almost identical. For this reason, one can allow the analysis to centre on the net operating budget expenditure.

INFLATION DATA

The concept of constant dollars is a well-known economic term used to compare the purchasing power of money spent in one year with the corresponding purchasing power of money spent in another year. The definition of constant dollars is dependent on the choice of a particular price index, or the choice of a group of weighted price indices.

For income tax purposes, the federal government uses the "All-items consumer price index for Canada." The Council of Ontario Universities suggests that the index be determined by a suitable weighting of the wholesale price index and average salaries for jobs in education and related services.

In Great Britain, the Universities Grants Commission is considering a more sophisticated index based on a suitable weighting of five to seven particular indices.

Although there seems to be general agreement that public spending for major services should be protected from the effects of inflation, no general agreement seems to have been reached on how these effects are to be measured. For this brief, inflation will be measured by the "All-items consumer price index for Canada." This repeats a recommendation The University of Alberta made once before, and coincides with the apparent choice made by the federal government.

Since our fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31, the increase in this index will be measured from September to September, half way through our fiscal year. In September

1970 the index measured 130.2, and by September 1973 it had reached 153.9, an increase of 18.2 percent. When we speak of constant dollars, we shall use 1973-74 as the base year. Thus, *one dollar spent in 1970-71 = 1.182 constant dollars.*

APPROVED NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES

For 1970-71, the approved net operating expenditures were \$64,666,000, and for 1973-74 these expenditures had increased to \$73,374,000. Expressed in constant dollars, these data become:

1970-71	\$64,666,000	(1.182) =	\$76,435,000
1973-74			73,374,000
		Difference	\$ 3,061,000

The use of the theory of constant dollars indicates that the University had lost about \$3,000,000 (constant dollars) in its purchasing power from 1970-71 to 1973-74. Although this may be a reasonable estimate from an external point of view, the picture will be quite different when viewed internally.

THE PRIORITIES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors exercises its central decision-making powers by allocating resources among faculties, schools, and the support services of the University. It also imposes on the whole University the adjustment in the salary of every person who works for the University. From that point, faculties, schools, and support departments make their own priority decisions.

For the years in question, the decisions of the Board yield the following data:

	1970-71	1970-71 (constant dollars)	1973-74
Net expenditures faculties and schools	\$44,647,000	\$52,773,000	\$51,766,000
Net expenditures faculties and schools	20,056,000	23,706,000	21,616,000
Profit operating departments	(37,000)	(44,000)	(8,000)
	<u>\$64,666,000</u>	<u>\$76,435,000</u>	<u>\$73,374,000</u>

From 1970-71, the faculties and schools have lost about \$1,000,000 of their purchasing power, or about 2 percent. The support services have lost about \$2,000,000, or about 9 percent.

Clearly, the priorities of the Board of Governors indicate a desire to preserve, as much as possible, the academic, teaching, and research functions of the University. It has imposed a rate of loss of purchasing power on the support services that is about four and one-half times the corresponding rate of loss imposed on the faculties and schools. By this decision, the Board divided the \$3,000,000 loss of purchasing power, suffered by the University as a whole, among faculties, schools, and support services. The implications of the salary decisions of the Board are not, at this point, evident, and these will be discussed later.

THE EFFECT ON SUPPORT SERVICES

The support services of the University include plant maintenance, library, administration, and several smaller units. In order to illustrate the effect on support services, the data are divided into two parts:

Plant maintenance
Remaining services

If the theory of constant dollars is correct, then the remaining services have lost about \$2,500,000 of their purchasing power. This is one area of the University operation in which the index used does not adequately measure the effects of inflation. For example, the devaluation of the Canadian dollar has increased by 30 percent the costs of some books and some journals purchased by the Library.

Although the expenditures for plant maintenance have increased by \$451,000, the data make no allowance for the fact that the physical size of the University increased by 33

percent. In order to make some attempt to recognize economies of scale, this increase will be discounted by 25 percent, yielding an increase of 75 percent of 33 percent = 25 percent. On this basis, the \$8,101,000 becomes \$8,101,000 (1.25) = \$10,126,000, and the loss of purchasing power would then be measured as \$10,126,000 — \$8,552,000 = \$1,574,000.

From an internal point of view the loss of purchasing power, as seen by the support services, would be:

Plant maintenance	\$1,500,000
Remaining services	2,500,000
	<u>\$4,000,000</u> (constant dollars)

Light, heat, water, cleaning, and security services must be provided for 7,300,000 square feet of space, and over three miles of underground utility lines. A major library and a registrar's office must be maintained to meet the needs of more than 30,000 students. To spend \$100,000,000 per year in an efficient and effective manner, the University must provide adequate administrative controls. All of this costs money.

1970-71	1970-71 (constant dollars)	1973-74
\$ 6,854,000	\$ 8,101,000	\$ 8,552,000
13,202,000	15,605,000	13,064,000
<u>\$20,056,000</u>	<u>\$23,706,000</u>	<u>\$21,616,000</u>

Whether one agrees with the measure of the loss of purchasing power of the support services, it must surely be evident that there are no further millions of dollars of loss of purchasing power that can be imposed on these departments without seriously impairing the effectiveness of the services provided by these departments.

THE EFFECT ON FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Although it would be possible to prorate the internal revenues of faculties and schools to obtain the net expenditures in various classifications of expenditures, this allocation would be arbitrary and subject to dispute. In this instance, the total expenditures will be used to illustrate the loss of purchasing power suffered by the faculties and schools of The University of Alberta.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

	1970-71	1970-71 (constant dollars)	1973-74
Academic salaries	\$24,339,000	\$28,769,000	\$30,256,000
Non-academic salaries	7,115,000	8,410,000	8,793,000
Pensions	1,655,000	1,956,000	2,426,000
Unemployment insurance			170,000
Sub-total	<u>\$33,109,000</u>	<u>\$39,135,000</u>	<u>\$41,645,000</u>
Academic assistants	5,716,000	6,756,000	5,042,000
Supplies and sundries	6,773,000	8,006,000	6,612,000
Sub-total	<u>\$12,489,000</u>	<u>\$14,762,000</u>	<u>\$11,654,000</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$45,598,000</u>	<u>\$53,897,000</u>	<u>\$53,299,000</u>

From an external point of view, the faculties and schools seemed to have fared reasonably well, only suffering a loss of purchasing power of about \$600,000. Again, however, the picture is quite different from an internal point of view.

From 1970-71 to 1973-74, the purchasing power of salaries and pensions increased by about \$2,500,000 (constant dollars). Since the number of people employed by the University remained relatively constant, this increase in purchasing power went to the people involved, not to the University as an institution. Further, salary settlements, subject to binding arbitration, were imposed on faculties and schools by the Board of Governors, and the data for these settlements are shown below:

assistants and supplies and sundries. The University does not suffer a loss of purchasing power of this magnitude without a corresponding loss in the magnitude and effectiveness of the teaching and research programs of the University.

University of Alberta		Government of Alberta
1971-72		1971-72
Academic Staff	Non-Academic Staff	
(a) 2.6% adjustment	5% adjustment	6.7% adjustment
(b) Change in the contribution of the University to the pension plan from 6% to 7%		
1972-73		1972-73
3.1% adjustment	4.5% adjustment	6.0% adjustment
1973-74		1973-74
5.3% adjustment	7% adjustment	8.3% adjustment
Total compound interest adjustment:		
<u>12.5%</u>	<u>17.4%</u>	<u>22.5%</u>

These data would not support a conclusion that of the faculties and schools of most of the Alberta were too high for the years shown above.

It is clear that the priority of the faculties and schools of The University of Alberta, like that of the faculties and schools of most of the other Canadian Universities, was to maintain the number of staff positions that were available during 1970-71. With the enrolment data now available, it is difficult to find fault with the top priority decision that was made by faculties and schools.

However the cost of this decision was a loss of about \$3,100,000 in the purchasing power of the amount of money allocated to academic

TOTAL LOSS OF PURCHASING POWER OF THE UNIVERSITY

If the budget of the University were dissected even further, other extreme pressure points could be illustrated. However, the amounts of money are already so large, the Board of Governors is prepared to rest its case on the analysis provided thus far. From an internal point of view, The University of Alberta suffered a loss of purchasing power of:

Support services	\$4,000,000
Academic assistants, supplies and sundries	3,000,000
Total	<u>\$7,000,000</u>

The Board of Governors does not ask, and indeed does not expect, that additional sums of money like \$7,000,000 be given to the University to restore the purchasing power that was lost from 1970-71 to 1973-74. Nor does the Board ask the Department of Advanced Education to agree necessarily with the priorities chosen by the Board of Governors and the faculties and schools. It does, however, ask the Department of Advanced Education to understand that the only method the Board has to cope with further severe losses of purchasing power must be a combination of the following two policies:

Drastic reduction in the number of staff employed by the University;
Drastic reduction in the amount of money allocated to the support services.

revenues from the government grant plus fees, then the government grant would have to be increased by \$5,000,000.

All of this is based on the assumption that the present budgets for the faculties concerned are adequate, an assumption that is certainly suspect when one considers the enrolment units involved. If the levels of funding of the so-called health sciences had been the same at the two universities, The University of Alberta would not have suffered the loss of millions of dollars in purchasing power from 1970-71 to 1973-74. The claim is being made that The University of Alberta receives too little, not that The University of Calgary receives too much.

By the use of the reserves of the University, it would then be possible to allow the net expenditure budget to be:

1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
\$73,374,000	\$76,293,000	\$80,025,000

Although it is not known that the enrolment data are seriously in error, this brief will, in the first instance, take the data at face value. The latest known rate of increase in the "All-items consumer price index" is from November 1972 to November 1973, and its magnitude is 9.3 percent. If this rate is used to convert all dollars to the constant dollars of 1973-74, then the data are as follows:

1973-74	1974-75 (constant dollars)	1975-76 (constant dollars)
\$73,374,000	\$69,801,000	\$66,986,000

This implies a loss of purchasing power for 1974-75 of: \$3,573,000 (constant dollars) and a loss for 1975-76 of: \$6,388,000 (constant dollars).

Although we grant that the information concerning inflation for 1974-75 is skimpy at the best, and non-existent for 1975-76, the data used are the best available at the present time. Certainly The University of Alberta seems to see a loss of purchasing power of about \$3,600,000 for 1974-75, a loss that exceeds in one year the total loss of \$3,000,000 of purchasing power suffered by the University during the three years 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74.

For 1974-75, the salary settlement for the academic staff is now known to involve a salary adjustment of 5 percent, and for the non-academic staff the corresponding adjustment is 7 percent. Together with merit increments these settlements, on the average, ensure no loss of purchasing power for the staff of the University, but will imply a drastic loss in the purchasing power of the University in one or both of two ways:

	1973-74			
	Medicine (Calgary)	Medicine (Alberta)	Dentistry (Alberta)	Total Alberta
Enrolments	889	2,697	700	3,397
Revenue from enrolment units plus fees	\$1,538,000	\$4,515,000	\$1,200,000	\$5,715,000
Revenue from non-formula grant	2,575,000			
Carry-over funds	200,000			
Total	\$4,313,000	\$4,515,000	\$1,200,000	\$5,715,000
Net faculty expenditure budget	\$3,042,000	\$5,710,000	\$1,847,000	\$7,557,000
Difference	\$1,271,000	(\$1,195,000)	(\$ 647,000)	(\$1,842,000)

THE FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

For some years, the Board of Governors of The University of Alberta has been aware that the level of financial support the government has provided for the Faculty of Medicine at The University of Calgary has been significantly different from the corresponding level of support given to the faculties of medicine and dentistry at The University of Alberta. We are indeed grateful to The University of Calgary for supplying us with the relevant data.

These revenues allow The University of Calgary to allocate to the Faculty of Medicine a net faculty expenditure budget of \$3,042,000, and to allocate \$1,271,000 (29.5 percent of the total revenue) to the other services provided by the University. In contrast the other services of The University of Alberta must subsidize the faculties of medicine and dentistry to the extent of \$1,842,000.

If the expenditure budgets of these two faculties represented only 70.5 percent of the

THE YEARS 1973-74, 1974-75, AND 1975-76

For the years 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76 the Department of Advanced Education has produced for The University of Alberta the following data:

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Full-time students	17,400	17,400	17,400
Enrolment units	38,600	38,600	38,600
Formula grant unit	1,572	1,666	1,748
Formula grant	\$60,670,000	\$64,308,000	\$67,511,000
Non-formula grant	\$ 865,000	\$ 917,000	\$ 963,000
Interest revenue compensation	\$ 616,000	\$ 616,000	\$ 616,000
Tuition revenue compensation	\$ 543,000	\$ 543,000	\$ 1,022,000
Total Government Grant	\$61,535,000	\$66,384,000	\$70,112,000
Tuition revenue	\$ 8,613,000	\$ 8,613,000	\$ 8,613,000
Other income	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Total Revenue	\$71,348,000	\$75,293,000	\$79,025,000

(1) A loss in ability to hire the same number of staff;

(2) A loss in the power to purchase the supplies of the University.

These data take no account of the fact that enrolment data are seriously in error.

As of December 1, 1973, The University of Alberta has about 1,000 more full-time students than were envisaged by the Department of Advanced Education, and about 1,500 more enrolment units than the number predicted by the department. Although predicting university enrolment data is difficult to say the least, it is probably safe to say that the downward trend in university enrolments was of short duration, and the odds now favor further increases for both 1974-75 and 1975-76.

At this moment in time, The University of Alberta seems to face in 1974-75 a loss of about \$3,600,000 in purchasing power, a possible increase of 8 to 10 percent in enrolment data that was not envisaged by the Department of Advanced Education, and a salary settlement that implies this loss of purchasing power will be absorbed by all accounts other than salary accounts.

For 1971-72, data contained in Appendix I show that the student/teacher ratio at The University of Alberta is 20 percent higher than is the average of this ratio for the whole of Canada. For the same year, this ratio is about 14 percent higher for The University of Alberta than is the corresponding ratio for The University of Calgary. With enrolments on the way up, it is difficult to see valid reasons for a drastic reduction in the number of staff employed by The University of Alberta.

The data in Appendix II indicate that price levels facing the University are now up by 25 percent over the corresponding levels of one year ago. With such data, it is difficult to see valid reasons how drastic reductions in this area of University spending can be justified.

Under these circumstances, the Board of Governors believes it has no course of action other than to ask the Government of Alberta to provide a larger government grant to The University of Alberta for 1974-75. As far as 1975-76 is concerned, the data given above seem to contain all the elements of a financial disaster for The University of Alberta.

REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Throughout this brief, the Board of Governors has tried to make the Department of Advanced Education aware of the priorities of the University, the loss of purchasing power the University has suffered in the past, and might suffer in the future. There seems very little hope that the Department of Advanced

Education would be willing to finance the universities of Alberta according to all of the principles contained in the brief that was submitted to the department on March 2, 1973. For this reason, the Board of Governors suggests that the decisions for 1974-75 and 1975-76 be considered on an *ad hoc* basis, with no implications for the long-range financial plan being developed by the department.

Specifically for 1974-75, the Board of Governors makes the following requests:

(1) There be no change in the formula grant unit of \$1,666 for 1974-75, an index that was calculated by the Department of Advanced Education;

(2) The enrolment unit data predicted by the department be replaced by the actual audited enrolment unit data for 1973-74;

(3) The compensation for the loss of tuition revenue be calculated by the procedure that was developed by the department, and that audited data for 1973-74 be used to complete the calculation;

(4) The compensation for the loss of income revenue be calculated by the procedure that was developed by the department;

(5) Consideration be given to non-formula grants for the faculties of medicine, dentistry, and education for 1974-75. An immediate review should be undertaken to determine an equitable procedure for financing the health sciences.

If these principles were adopted, the formula grant would be $40,052 \times \$1,666 = \$66,727,000$, an increase of about \$2,400,000. Minor adjustments would occur to the formula grant, to the compensation for fee revenue, and loss of interest, when audited data become known.

1975-76

The specific request is as follows:

(1) The formula grant unit of \$1,666 for 1974-75 be increased to \$1,783 for 1975-76, an increase of 7 percent;

(2) The audited enrolment unit data for 1974-75, and the 7 percent increase factor, be used to determine the formula grant, compensation for the loss of tuition revenue, and the loss of interest revenue;

(3) Consideration be given to non-formula grants for the faculties of medicine, dentistry, and education for 1975-76.

CONCLUSION

No one can quarrel with the fact that the Government of Alberta has been generous in its support for education. Having said this, it is important to go on to say that published data do not support the conclusion that the unit expenditures for The University of Alberta are higher than the average of such unit expenditures for Canada. Appendix I contains the following data:

1970-71

Cost per full-time student

Alberta universities	\$3,788
British Columbia universities	\$3,798
Quebec universities	\$4,099
Ontario universities	\$4,365
Canadian universities	\$3,919

For 1970-71, there were 29,524 full-time students registered in the universities of Alberta. It would, therefore, take about \$300,000 to bring to equality the levels of expenditures of the Alberta and British Columbia universities; about \$9,100,000 to bring the corresponding expenditures of the Alberta and Quebec universities to the same level; about \$17,000,000 to accomplish the same purpose for the Alberta and Ontario universities. Even to bring Alberta up to the average level of expenditures of Canadian universities would require an additional \$4,000,000.

Although we place little credence in the validity of such data, there is certainly no reason to believe that the financial support given to the universities of Alberta is in any sense higher than the financial support received by the universities in the other so-called "have" provinces.

The Board of Governors believes that The University of Alberta has, for four years, faced extremely tight financial restrictions and can see no valid reasons why such austerity should be increased, or even maintained, for the next two years. In the light of the data now available, the Board of Governors believes it must ask for relief from the serious implications the present data have for The University of Alberta.

F. T. Jenner

Chairman, Board of Governors
The University of Alberta
January 10, 1974.

APPENDIX I

6.3 Universities (Table 2, column 6)—It is indicated in Table 2 that the number of full-time university teachers rose somewhat from 28.0 thousand in 1971-72 to 29.9 thousand in the following year, but that it will drop to 29.6 thousand in 1973-74, and show only small movements towards recovery in the remaining two years.

Related to the number of full-time students, the increase in full-time teachers from 1971-72 to 1972-73 implied a significant decline in student-teacher ratios from 11.5 to 10.8 for Canada as a whole; the drop was even more substantial with respect to some individual provinces. Two factors underlie this development:

(a) A year ago, universities still anticipated some modest increase in enrolment, amounting perhaps to over 10,000 students for the total country; however, the full-time enrolment declined in all provinces except in Newfoundland, Quebec, and Ontario. The overall enrolment fell by about 1,000 below the 1971-72 level.

(b) Teachers had been hired in expectation of the modest increase mentioned above; thus there was an increase of about 1,900 teachers.

In preparing the figures for full-time university teachers over the next three years, it has been assumed that the 1972-73 student-teacher ratios would be maintained, more or less, and that there might be some further, if only slight, increase for 1975-76.

It is of course quite possible that the figures for university teachers as presented for the current and forecast years will turn out to be

Newfoundland	7,077	601	11.8
Prince Edward Island	1,771	127	13.9
Nova Scotia	16,291	1,323	12.3
New Brunswick	10,952	878	12.5
Quebec	62,819	5,878	10.7
Ontario	134,419	11,425	11.8
Manitoba	17,351	1,491	11.6
Saskatchewan	14,801	1,331	11.1
Alberta	28,769	2,371	12.1
British Columbia	28,776	2,600	11.1
Canada	323,026	28,025	11.5

These data include people on leave.

on the low side. It may be expected that most universities would be reluctant to release members of their staff and that, in many instances, they would merely refrain from filling vacancies when trying to hold down

salary expenditures. Hence, it may be necessary for provincial authorities to insist on higher student-teacher ratios and to exercise financial pressure to attain that goal.

TABLE 73. Post-secondary Operating Expenditures, per Full-time Student, by University and Non-university, for Canada and the Provinces, Selected Years

No.	Province and year — Province et année	Post-secondary — Postsecondaire			University ¹ — Universitaire ¹			Non-university ¹ — Non universitaire ¹			N ^o
		Total	Full-time enrolment Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	Total	Full-time enrolment Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	Total	Full-time enrolment Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	
Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve:											
1	1960-61	1,772	1,747	1,014	1,225	1,238	989	547	509	1,075	1
2	1965-66	4,942	4,171	1,185	3,542	3,168	1,118	1,400	1,003	1,396	2
3	1969-70	19,295	6,600	2,923	16,274	5,157	3,156	3,021	1,443	2,094	3
4	1970-71	21,505	7,798	2,758	18,229	6,378	2,858	3,276	1,420	2,307	4
Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard:											
5	1960-61	712	805	884	530	563	941	182	242	752	5
6	1965-66	1,441	1,127	1,279	1,215	924	1,315	226	203	1,113	6
7	1969-70	4,575	1,839	2,488	4,122	1,566	2,632	453	273	1,659	7
8	1970-71	5,289	2,105	2,513	4,560	1,755	2,598	729	350	2,083	8
Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse:											
9	1960-61	8,243	7,488	1,101	6,632	5,811	1,141	1,611	1,677	961	9
10	1965-66	19,929	11,471	1,737	17,386	9,457	1,838	2,543	2,014	1,263	10
11	1969-70	50,573	16,836	3,004	45,579	14,311	3,185	4,994	2,525	1,978	11
12	1970-71	58,239	18,481	3,151	51,483	15,626	3,295	6,756	2,855	2,366	12
New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick:											
13	1960-61	5,636	5,401	1,044	4,446	4,063	1,094	1,190	1,338	889	13
14	1965-66	12,954	8,866	1,461	10,454	6,371	1,641	2,500	2,495	1,002	14
15	1969-70	28,762	12,297	2,339	24,868	9,608	2,588	3,894	2,689	1,448	15
16	1970-71	34,216	13,213	2,590	29,395	10,580	2,778	4,821	2,633	1,831	16
Atlantic Provinces — Total — Provinces de l'Atlantique:											
17	1960-61	16,363	15,441	1,060	12,833	11,675	1,099	3,530	3,766	937	17
18	1965-66	39,286	25,635	1,532	32,597	19,920	1,636	6,669	5,715	1,167	18
19	1969-70	103,205	37,572	2,747	90,843	30,642	2,965	12,362	6,930	1,784	19
20	1970-71	119,249	41,597	2,867	103,667	34,339	3,019	15,582	7,258	2,147	20
Québec:											
21	1960-61	76,504	60,258	1,270	57,388	37,843	1,516	19,116	22,415	853	21
22	1965-66	152,363	96,752	1,575	123,679	67,316	1,837	28,684	29,436	974	22
23	1969-70	312,039	123,926	2,518	231,643	66,830	3,466	80,396	57,096	1,408	23
24	1970-71	369,115	138,172	2,671	258,015	62,941	4,099	111,100	75,231	1,477	24
Ontario:											
25	1960-61	78,836	48,771	1,616	62,791	32,100	1,956	16,045	16,671	962	25
26	1965-66	180,481	80,648	2,238	152,666	58,983	2,588	27,815	21,665	1,284	26
27	1969-70	545,178	158,327	3,443	454,030	108,825	4,172	91,148	49,502	1,841	27
28	1970-71	654,244	175,514	3,728	528,684	121,115	4,365	125,560	54,399	2,308	28

**UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
1971-72 ANNUAL REPORT**

	Alberta	Calgary	Leth- bridge
Full-time students	18,243	9,173	1,218
Full-time staff	1,198	690	123
Student-staff ratio	15.2	13.3	9.9

These data do not include people on leave.

APPENDIX II

The effect of inflation and market shortages upon the cost of operating supplies at The University of Alberta—a preliminary report

Large institutions, such as The University of Alberta, and especially those which have used

their buying power well in times of normal supply and demand balance, can expect to be dramatically affected in times of supply shortage. Normal inflation tends to treat all buyers somewhat equally. Most indicators would support a statement to the effect that prices, on the average, have increased by something less than 10 percent over the last year. The price levels currently facing the University are, on the average, at least 25 percent higher than the prices we were paying 12 months ago. Some of the more dramatic increases would include:

Toilet tissue—up 68 percent
EMT conduit—up 226 percent
Mild steel—up 60 percent
Cut paper—up 40 percent
Petri dishes—up 70 percent

The impact of the price increases of last year has not been fully felt by the University for the reason that many of the increases

occurred after the major part of our supplies for the year were purchased. The impact upon next year's budget, however, will be more severe.

The price increases that will occur in the coming year (in addition to the 25 percent just mentioned) are difficult to predict. The most significant cause of these increases will likely be shortages rather than those which cause the normal inflationary spiral. I expect increases during 1974-75 to be greater than those in 1973-74. I can also predict that the effect of these increases will be felt to a much greater extent than were those of last year for the reason that we will not be able to purchase certain materials, such as paper, on the basis of a contract for the year—or even on the basis that we will purchase our supply for the entire year and store it—because of supply shortages. (We are presently in the position that we are

(Continued on page ten)

No	Province and year Province et année	Post-secondary — Postsecondaire			University ¹ — Universitaire			Non university ¹ — Non universitaire ¹			N°
		Total	Full-time enrolments — Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student — Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	Total	Full-time enrolment — Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student — Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	Total	Full-time enrolment — Effectifs scolaires à plein temps	Cost per full-time student — Dépenses par étudiant à plein temps	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	\$'000	No. — nomb.	\$	
Manitoba:											
1	1960-61	12,134	8,023	1,512	10,121	6,259	1,617	2,013	1,764	1,141	1
2	1965-66	24,591	13,001	1,891	21,993	11,069	1,987	2,598	1,932	1,345	2
3	1969-70	57,220	19,475	2,938	51,786	16,597	3,120	5,434	2,878	1,888	3
4	1970-71	66,588	20,248	3,289	58,957	16,941	3,480	7,631	3,307	2,308	4
Saskatchewan:											
5	1960-61	10,085	8,220	1,227	7,873	5,652	1,393	2,212	2,568	861	5
6	1965-66	22,987	12,463	1,844	20,623	10,707	1,926	2,360	1,756	1,344	6
7	1969-70	47,818	16,410	2,914	43,898	14,973	2,932	3,920	1,437	2,728	7
8	1970-71	55,893	16,965	3,295	47,997	14,829	3,237	7,896	2,136	3,697	8
Alberta:											
9	1960-61	14,713	9,754	1,508	12,370	7,268	1,702	2,343	2,486	942	9
10	1965-66	40,154	19,373	2,073	34,997	14,749	2,373	5,157	4,624	1,115	10
11	1969-70	117,642	37,289	3,155	100,620	28,551	3,524	17,022	8,738	1,948	11
12	1970-71	137,577	40,963	3,359	111,849	29,524	3,788	25,728	11,439	2,249	12
British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique:											
13	1960-61	21,018	14,881	1,412	19,192	13,067	1,469	1,826	1,814	1,007	13
14	1965-66	50,370	26,369	1,910	46,173	23,144	1,995	4,197	3,225	1,301	14
15	1969-70	120,806	38,474	3,140	111,377	33,471	3,328	9,429	5,003	1,885	15
16	1970-71	142,058	42,406	3,350	116,319	30,623	3,798	25,739	11,783	2,184	16
Western Provinces — Total — Provinces de l'Ouest:											
17	1960-61	57,950	40,878	1,418	49,556	32,246	1,537	8,394	8,632	972	17
18	1965-66	138,102	71,206	1,939	123,790	58,869	2,075	14,312	11,537	1,241	18
19	1969-70	343,486	111,648	3,076	307,681	93,592	3,287	35,805	18,056	1,983	19
20	1970-71	402,116	120,582	3,335	335,122	91,917	3,646	66,994	28,665	2,337	20
Canada:											
21	1960-61	229,653	165,348	1,389	182,568	113,864	1,603	47,085	51,484	915	21
22	1965-66	510,212	274,241	1,860	432,732	205,888	2,102	77,480	68,353	1,134	22
23	1969-70	1,303,908	431,473	3,022	1,084,197	299,389	3,615	219,711	131,584	1,670	23
24	1970-71	1,544,724	475,865	3,246	1,225,488	310,312	3,949	319,236	165,553	1,928	24

¹ CEGEP expenditures for academic students are classified as non-university, starting with 1968. Expenditures for transfer students are included with university up to 1969 but with non-university for 1970.

Note. Because of differences in coverage, data for finance are not related with those for enrolment which are shown in other tables. The enrolments which correspond to the financial figures are indicated in columns (2), (5) and (8).

Su

M

FOLIO Monthly Calendar

Tu

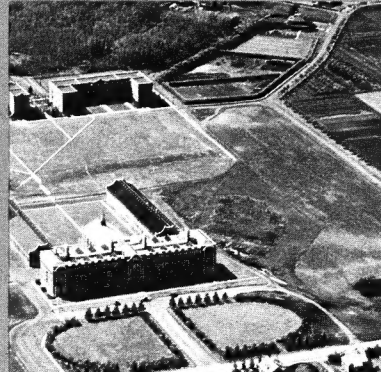
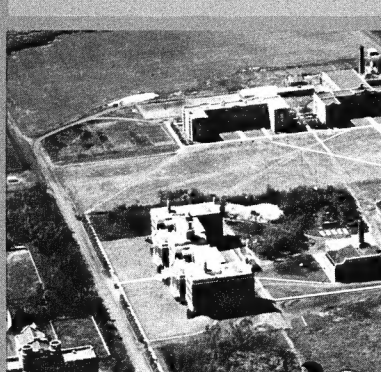
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F

FOLIO Monthly Calendar lists the University's important meetings. Use it for your own appointments and memos. Entries for the June 1974 Calendar should be received before May 17. Compiled by NORMA GUTTERIDGE, telephone 432-4991.

Sa



April 1974

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

May

June 1974

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

July 1974

1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

1

University offices begin summer hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Final examinations begin in Dentistry.

8

2

9 a.m. Meeting of the Academic Development Committee.

9

3

9 a.m. Meeting of the Board of Governors.

10

4

Last day of lectures in 1st and 2nd years of MD program.

11

12

7:30 a.m. Spring Session classes begin in first term and full-session courses.
Final examinations begin in 1st and 2nd years of Medicine.
3rd year BSc (MLS) students begin year of practical training.
2 p.m. Council meeting of the School of Library Science.

13

14

9 a.m. Council meeting of the School of Household Economics.
4:30 p.m. Council meeting of Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean.

15

9 a.m. Council meetings of the Faculty of Engineering and the School of Rehabilitation Medicine.

16

Charter Day.
9 a.m. Meeting of the Academic Development Committee.
1:30 p.m. Meeting of the University Planning Committee.
2 p.m. Council meetings of the Faculty of Science and the Committee on Medical Laboratory Science.

17

Notice of intention regarding attendance at Spring Convocation must be given by 12 noon.
9 a.m. Meeting of the Campus Development Committee.
9 a.m. Council meetings of the Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation and the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.
9:30 a.m. Summer meeting of the Senate. Mechanical Engineering Building, room 4-1.
2 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry.

18

Classes continue on this day in lieu of those cancelled for the Victoria Day holiday.

19

2 p.m. Council meetings of the Faculties of Education and Dentistry (4th year).
4 p.m. Council meeting of the School of Nursing.

20

9 a.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Law.
2 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
4:15 p.m. Meeting of departmental representatives of the Non-Academic Staff Association.
7:30 p.m. Meeting of the Council of the Graduate Students' Association.

21

Last day for application for admission to Library Science from applicants with degrees from Canadian universities.
1 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce.
2 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.
2:30 p.m. Meeting of the Deans' Council.

22

23

Last day of program in 4th year Medicine.
9 a.m. Meeting of the Academic Development Committee.

24

Final examinations in Spring Session first term courses; classes continue in full-session courses.
9 a.m. Meeting of the Campus Development Committee.
2 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Dentistry (1st, 2nd, and 3rd years).
3 p.m. Council meeting of the Faculty of Medicine.

25

26

Victoria Day. University buildings closed.

27

9 a.m. Executive Committee meeting in the Faculty of Medicine.
7:30 a.m. Meeting of the Council on Student Affairs.

28

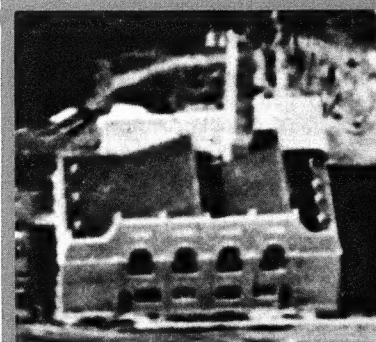
To Friday, May 24. Medical Council of Canada examinations.

29

30

9 a.m. Meeting of the Academic Development Committee.
1:30 p.m. Meeting of the University Planning Committee.

31



7:30 a.m. Second term Spring Session classes begin.
2 p.m. Meeting of General Faculties Council.

1:45 p.m. Convocation, Part I.

1:45 p.m. Convocation, Part II.
4 p.m. Meeting of the Nominating Committee of General Faculties Council.

9 a.m. Meeting of the Academic Development Committee.
1:45 p.m. Convocation, Part III.

accepting substitutes for papers that are not available. We may later reach the point where reasonable substitutes are not available.)

In summary, I believe that we may conservatively say that the University will be able to purchase only three-quarters of the goods purchased last year—assuming identical supply budgets in both years.

APPENDIX III

FINANCING UNIVERSITIES (I)

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail

As conditions existed in 1966-67 when it was introduced, the provincially-paid operating grant formula for Ontario's booming universities was the closest thing to heaven that mortals could devise. So it was thought.

It would do three things.

First, it would tie public spending on universities to a practical index: the student. The freshman would be given a weight of 1 and called a basic income unit (BIU). The BIU would be given a dollar value currently \$1,825. Senior students would be assigned higher weights on a complex curve, having some relation to the cost of teaching them, passing through honors students, professional school students, graduates. As enrolments grew, so would grow the amount of the grant.

Second, it would be an equitable system for all the universities. They could see what each other was getting. They would no longer have to be suspicious of who was sliding up to Queen's Park, palm outstretched, smile oiled, for a cosy tête-à-tête with the Deputy Minister. If there had to be extra-formula grants, these could be applied for openly through the government's advisory Committee on University Affairs.

Third, it would preserve the universities' cherished autonomy. The government would be paying them according to the students they had, not poring over their budgets line by line, querying whether they really needed six beakers for Dr. Wolfgang's laboratory, when perhaps four would do. The universities, for their part, would be responsible citizens, co-operative with each other, designing a co-ordinated higher education system for the benefit of all Ontario.

That's where it started to fall apart. The universities did not co-operate at all. They just built their own castles as fast as they could.

Individually designed graduate and professional school programs, without any relation to the whole, without any relation to quality, need, responsiveness to local community wants, sprang up across the province—programs designed for the

individual status of the university, and to bring in more money because of the greater weight assigned under the formula to the students who would be enrolled in them. The universities did not stop sliding up to the back door of Queen's Park. The extra-formula grants handed out defied mathematical analysis.

They planned badly for the most part, if they planned at all. They built costly monuments like University of Toronto's Robarts Library. They took the view that art and scholarly pursuits and public treasuries are long, and life and politics are short. The number of universities doubled in just over a decade, the amount paid by the public for operating grants increased in the same period from \$30 million a year to \$500 million. The government purse was open for capital grants and the students kept rolling in, 8, 10, through 12 percent growth a year.

And then they didn't come any more, and the crash came.

The government imposed a virtual moratorium on capital spending. Student enrolment in the Seventies not only faded to 2, 3 percent a year, but the stop-out factor appeared—with students, upwards of 20,000 of them at a time, deciding to leave the system for two years, three years, whatever, then stop-in again, then stop-out, playing havoc with enrolment projections and operating grant budgeting. Inflation struck.

Today the universities are crying disaster.

They are asking the government for a revised formula that would provide them with a number of cushions and guarantees against enrolment projection shortfalls. They are also asking for a body independent of government to apportion out their annual funds.

The first request has some merit. The second is totally devoid of it.

The universities cannot be separated that distance from political control of the public's money. Their argument that the government—by retaining control of the total amount available to the system—would still hold the universities to public accountability is hollow.

The original formula allowed them freedom and independence to develop academic institutions of individuality and they, for the most part, abused it. By all means, revise the formula to give the universities greater stability in planning. But until the universities go much farther in cutting out costly duplication of programs, cutting out costly and cut-throat and underhanded competition with each other for both programs and students, the public will be reluctant to leave them with as much autonomy as they have now.

FINANCING UNIVERSITIES (II)

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail

Think of yourself as a budget planner for an Ontario university in 1968.

You are told your institution can expect a sustained, annual student enrolment growth of 9 percent for at least the next three years. You know, therefore, under the provincial government's student-pegged operating grant formula, how much money will be coming in. You write down in your ledger what your university administration can settle for in a two-year staff salary agreement, what it can afford for a three-year book-buying program, how many beakers it can order for Dr. Wolfgang's laboratory.

Now then, make yourself a budget-planner for the same university in the second half of 1973.

You think your base for next year's operating grant might show 3.6 percent growth—calculated by present enrolment—but in the era of the stop-outs and the stop-ins it is only a guess as to how many will in fact turn up. As for the year after that, you do not bother making predictions.

You have got to allow for an inflation factor of maybe 6 or 7, maybe 8 percent. You hope that the government will raise the per-student grant by at least that much—although you know only 5 percent has been promised and that increases for the past two years were only 2 percent and 3.4 percent while inflation climbed past 5 percent.

Your university president asks you what salary increases there can be, and your first answer is that he should start getting rid of staff. Staff salaries and benefits account for about 80 percent of your total budget. You see a study that shows book prices will climb by 15 percent next year, so you cut back further on book acquisitions. You see another study that shows university purchasing costs up by 12 percent for the year, so you chop Dr. Wolfgang's beaker order in half without bothering to ask him if he can get by; he'll have to.

Then you include a good-sized item for promotional material to lure students to your university from the turfs of other universities which are, in turn, trying to lure students away from you to boost their operating grants. Finally you try to decide: do you hold the line against pressures from within the university and avoid deficit financing? or do you allow for deficit financing and try to use it as a pry to wheedle more money from the government next year?

Tough days for Ontario's 16 public universities after the fat years of the Sixties. There are, at the moment, two helping solutions

on the table. They are complementary; they must go hand in hand.

The first is a try-out—for three years—package revision of the operating grant formula proposed by the universities' collective voice, the Council of Ontario Universities (COU). Not all of it is attractive—it builds a heavy inflationary factor into university financing at a time when governments are being warned to cut back on their rate of spending or become inflationary stimulants themselves.

It calls for a cost-of-living index for universities—weighted 20 percent for the wholesale price list of operating supplies and 80 percent for (as a suggestion) the average negotiated salary increase for jobs in education and related services listed by the Ontario Department of Labor. Each year's increase in the index would become each year's increase in the provincial operating grant.

It would then go considerably beyond the present slip-year method of grant calculation, whereby the grant for each university, say, in the 1974-75 year is determined by the number of students enrolled in December 1973.

Under the COU revision, the grant for 1974-75 would be determined by the universities' provincial operating income for 1973-74 *plus* the growth in enrolment from 1972-73 to 1973-74—making use, in other words, of past year's growth to project new year's growth—*plus* application of the university index *plus* a guarantee of 98 percent of 1973-74 income in case the formula works out to a loss.

This, says the COU, would give the universities security to plan two years ahead. It is a rather worrying amount of protection. That's why there is the other part.

The universities have at last started planning a co-ordinated provincial system. They have a long way to go. The idea is that they will police themselves and not develop duplicate costly and distilled graduate programs but co-operate with each other. So far, to quote one university president, the planning has been ponderous. The COU says this is because no university system has ever tried it before, there are no models to follow.

If the universities want security of planning—and it is a justified request—their own planning will have to match it.

APPENDIX IV

ENROLMENT DATA

In the brief, the full-time enrolment for 1973-74 is given as 18,388 and, for the same year, the enrolment units are listed as 40,052. Although these are the data as produced by The University of Alberta, a provincial audit

of these data has not, at this time, been completed.

Recently the Board of Governors has approved a new fee structure for the University, a structure that divides the session into two terms. Each term now becomes a separate entity as far as the collection of fees is concerned. The major purpose of the change was to remove some of the anomalies that previously existed in the collection of fees from students. Since the definition of a full-time student is one who pays full fees, the new fee structure changes the count of full-time students, and also changes the count of enrolment units. Under the new definition the unaudited data are:

	1973-74
Full-time students	18,548
Enrolment units	40,238

In our brief, these data are not used because they would not be comparable to the corresponding data given for 1970-71. However, as far as we are aware, these would be comparable with the corresponding data for the universities of Calgary and Lethbridge. If this is so, then the data given above should be used in any new determination of the 1974-75 government grants.

March 20, 1974

Dear Mr. Jenner:

In a letter dated August 24, 1973 from my Deputy Minister, Dr. W. H. Worth, each university president was informed of the level of operating support to be provided for the fiscal years 1974-75 and 1975-76. For Athabasca, in reference to the request that reserve funds might also be used, decision was deferred pending a future review of need.

Since August there has been continuing discussion with university representatives, excepting Athabasca, of the adequacy of support, and this discussion has culminated in formal appeals to me during the final months of 1973 and January 1974 with respect to support for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

In addition to considering the appeals with staff in my Department, I have discussed them with the Cabinet Committee on Education and the Cabinet, and I am pleased to present to you our decision at this time.

For 1974-75 there will be no change in the level of support to any institution from that contained in the plan circulated in August 1973 (A Budget—\$107,797,000). However, the Department has additional funds for 1974-75 (B Budget) designated as New Course Developments and Innovative Projects. It is our intent to provide financial support for all approved instructional and research programs

and projects from these two appropriations. This includes the possibility that these appropriations will be supplemented during the year. Included in this part will be the consideration of special funding for the Education Practicum following receipt and review of proposals from all universities.

For 1975-76 I will recommend to Cabinet that the planned level of support be increased above \$114,080,000. Other aspects of the plan will also be re-examined. As a first step in this process I am directing staff in my Department to proceed with discussions with representatives of each university and the Banff Centre. I expect that I will receive a report from them before summer 1974 and that I will be able to hold any additional discussions which may be desirable with you and representatives of other universities in time to appropriately adjust estimates for 1975-76. It is also my expectation that during their discussions my staff will also begin the preparation of a plan for financing after 1975-76.

I would appreciate the cooperation and assistance of your officials and staff in these discussions. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,
James L. Foster,
Minister.

Mr. F. T. Jenner,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
The University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

cc: Dr. Max Wyman
Dr. W. H. Worth
Dr. Henry Kolesar

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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NEW FUTURE FOR POWER PLANT?

Members of the Graduate Students' Association (GSA), feeling cramped in their quarters on Saskatchewan Drive, have proposed that the Association be permitted to move into the old Power Plant on campus. The building presently houses certain divisions of the Department of Physical Plant, but those divisions will move to the new Services Building which is scheduled for completion in August 1975.

R. L. WILKIN, Architect, prepared the GSA proposal for consideration by the University Planning Committee. He suggests that the Power Plant offers considerably more space than the social centre at 11039 Saskatchewan Drive, which can accommodate only 80 to 100 people—or less than 10 percent of the graduate student enrolment—at a time. He also says it would enable the GSA to consolidate all its functions. At present, their administrative office is in Assiniboia Hall and they have none of the games facilities and guest rooms that Mr. Wilkin has included in his plan. Use of the existing social centre is virtually limited to those graduate students who drink beer. It has little to offer those who don't indulge.

The GSA asked Mr. Wilkin to design a centre that would include lounge areas; billiards, conference, and guest rooms; a reading room with local and foreign newspapers; and a food service. The members also want a facility that can be fully licensed. A survey of graduate students indicates the majority would be willing to accept a substantial increase in GSA fees to meet the costs of renovating the Power Plant. Some of the costs would be offset by offering social and undergraduate student memberships.

Food service facilities and a bar would be located in the basement of the building and would occupy the three-storey space that presently houses the boilers and furnaces. Much of the first and second floors would then be open space, looking down onto the dining area. The remainder of the first floor would be used for GSA offices, a billiards and table tennis area, and some lounge space. It also is recommended that there be a pedestrian mall along the north side of the building to serve as a link between the Rutherford Libraries and the old Engineering Building. The second (top) floor of the Power Plant would be converted to seminar rooms, additional offices, and guest rooms.

The University Planning Committee has given preliminary consideration to the proposal but awaits more detailed information on GSA's space requirements before making a decision on the proposal.



PHOTOS BY R. L. WILKIN

GSA NEED DEFINED

The following statement of need was prepared by ERIC CARSTENS, a member and past chairman of the GSA House Committee.

Graduate students make up a substantial percentage of the University population. There are currently over 2,000 full-time graduate students and over 500 part-time graduate students. Their major reason for being here is to conduct research, that is, experimental enquiry with data together with reflective thought about the results at all stages of the work. The value of this research is threefold: the results of the research contribute to the pool of existing knowledge; research vivifies the entire educational system; and research gives the researcher a sense of the importance of keeping up with his subject, a sense that knowledge is never static but is in a state of change. The contact with research institutes the idea of change as a working principle—the researcher soon discovers that professional training in the research-based atmosphere of the university is open-ended, responsive to change and prepared for innovation. These three values together form a fourth value, a reservoir of trained people and equipment at

the University doing research over a very wide variety of subjects. This can be very important as University resources can provide research teams for complex problems of the present age, teams from a variety of disciplines which can give a balance of high technical competence from engineering and science and of human values from the humanities and social sciences with minimal pressure from those who seek to benefit economically or politically from the project. It becomes apparent that meeting and interacting with researchers from differing disciplines is of utmost importance to the long-range goals of research. This interaction not only promotes increased benefit from research but also stimulates and enriches the lives of those involved.

Graduate students are a very special group of people. Their life style is generally very different from other University groups such as undergraduates and academic staff. The undergraduates, through the necessity of taking a wide variety of courses, are able to meet many people with very different ideals and goals from themselves. They also have the Students' Union Building where adequate facilities are provided for their leisure time.

The academic staff are generally on campus for a length of time sufficient for them to become acquainted with their colleagues. They too have a common meeting ground, the Faculty Club, where they can meet and entertain their associates.

Graduate students tend to stay isolated in their own respective department and only occasionally venture out to a related department or to Cameron Library. The vast majority of graduate students are foreign to Edmonton in that they are usually from other provinces or, in most cases, from other countries. This can only compound their alienation already propagated by their long hours of work, their restricted subject area and, in a lot of cases, their families.

As pointed out in the report of the *ad hoc* Committee to Study Student Stress, loneliness is a great problem of students in general, and this is particularly true of graduate students who have few opportunities to meet other people on or off campus. The Committee to Study Student Stress also found strong opposition, particularly among graduate students, to a suggestion that the University need not supply recreational facilities. Over 90 percent of the students surveyed felt that greater contact with other students was important. "School spirit," almost extinct, was seen by 80 percent as important to counter the

feelings of alienation. All of these problems stem, in part at least, from a lack of adequate social facilities on campus, particularly at the graduate student level. The present facilities both on and off campus simply do not provide the opportunity for quiet discussion, exchange of ideas, and general socializing. A vastly improved and enlarged graduate student social centre, centrally located in the old Power Plant, would be a large favorable step in increasing graduate student awareness and decreasing their alienation.

Currently, the only facility provided for graduate students is the Grad House. The present Grad House has proven very popular as it is usually full every Thursday and Friday night, the only nights that it is possible for it to be opened. However, it is too small to provide the needed facilities for all the graduate students that wish to use the house. Its size considerably limits its flexibility as a social and recreational centre, and its wooden structure makes it a very temporary location for the Graduate Students' Association social centre. After considering what buildings on campus would be suitable for our needs, the GSA is submitting the proposal for the takeover of the old Power Plant for use as a social and recreational centre . . .

The building would have enough flexibility for multifunctional uses such as temporary

dormitory space for out-of-town students during registration time in September and the housing of the Alumni Association's Homecoming events. Most importantly, the building would provide the opportunity for the valuable enrichment of the intellectual and social lives of graduate students at this University. Clearly, a facility which would encourage the interaction of graduate students at a social level on campus is needed.

The Long-Range Development Plan clearly makes a strong recommendation for enclosed walkways to connect the various buildings on campus. As the Power Plant proposal suggests, a pedestrian mall could be integrated into the Power Plant. This mall could easily be connected west to the Engineering Building and east to the Arts Building and the Rutherford Libraries, virtually linking all the centrally located buildings by a pedestrian walkway.

In summary, the leasing of the old Power Plant by the Graduate Students' Association and its renovation into a social centre for graduate students and other social members of the GSA would provide the graduate students and the University community with a much needed social and recreational facility. It would also be an opportunity for the University to continue its long-range plans of providing enclosed pedestrian walkways between all major buildings in the centre of campus.



BOOKS

Craftsmen of Necessity by CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS of the Industrial Design Division of the Department of Art and Design is to be published by Random House of New York in early May. Described by the publishers as "a handbook and a philosophical plea," the book focuses on the indigenous design the author found in various societies around the world where only materials available in the immediate environment are used. The text is illustrated throughout with photographs taken by CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS. The book will be available in the University Bookstore soon after its publication. It will be priced at \$10 hardcover and \$3.95 in paperback.

VISITORS

- R. HERMANN, Boston University, Massachusetts, conducted a seminar in the Theoretical Physics Institute.
- G. SALTON, Cornell University, conducted a colloquium in the Department of Computing Science.
- E. G. STRAUSS, University of California at Los Angeles, gave a special talk to staff and students of the Department of Mathematics.
- A recent visitor to the Department of Surgery was DAVID JOHNSTON, Reader in Surgery, University of Leeds, England. Mr. Johnston was the guest speaker at the "Current Surgical Thinking 1974" course held in Jasper. At the same course a paper was delivered by OLIVER HOWARD BEAHR, Mayo Clinic School, Rochester, New York.

PEOPLE

- C. CALDAROLA, Associate Professor of Sociology, organized and chaired an interdisciplinary session at the 26th meeting of the Association for Asian Studies held in Boston. DAVID YOUNG, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, presented a paper at the same session.
- TED HOLDAWAY, Associate Professor of Educational Administration, has been invited to present two papers at the Third International Intervisitation Program in Educational Administration to be held July 6 to 27 in Bristol, Glasgow, and London.
- J. P. BOWLAND, Professor of Animal Nutrition in the Department of Animal Science, will be leader of a four-man international team to examine the swine programs of the International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). CIAT has its headquarters in Cali, Columbia but has several

sub-stations in Columbia and Ecuador. The objectives of the swine review team are to evaluate these programs from the standpoint of scientific merit and in relationship to the development needs of the Latin American swine industry. The assessment will be conducted May 1 through 15, 1974.

- F. W. TURNER, Lecturer in Surgery, chaired a post-graduate course on current surgical thinking which was organized by the Division of Continuing Medical Education of the Faculty of Medicine and held at the Jasper Park Lodge March 25 to 28.
- T. S. LEESON, Professor and Chairman of Anatomy, has received the First Award for photomicrography in the sixteenth annual competition of the SAMA (Student American Medical Association)-Eaton Medical Art Awards Program. Dr. Leeson submitted three transparencies to the competition and won an Honorable Mention as well as the First Award.
- GUNTER SCHAARSCHMIDT, Chairman of Slavic Languages, recently served as a judge representing the Prairie Provinces at this year's meetings of the Canada Council Doctoral Fellowship Adjudication Committee held in Ottawa.

NOTICES

CKUA RADIO PROGRAMS

Details of the programs to be broadcast by Radio Station CKUA during May and June 1974 will be published in next week's FOLIO, the April 25 issue.

The schedule of programs to be aired during July and August will appear in the June 20 issue.

CAMPUS LAW REVIEW COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Campus Law Review Committee will be held on Friday, April 26, 1974 at 12 noon in room 3-17 University Hall. Members will be reviewing the present substantive disciplinary regulations and procedures of the University, and penalties.

Members of the University community are invited to make submissions. Notice of intention to make a submission should be made by April 24, 1974 to Ms. SUZAN MELVILLE, room 2-1 University Hall, telephone 432-4965.

Meetings will be held by the committee every two weeks, after April 26 until further notice. These will be announced in "This Week and Next." Submissions will always be welcomed providing notice of intention is

given to Ms. Melville at least two days beforehand.

REMISSION OF FEES FOR ACADEMIC STAFF

The following notice has been received from HENRY KREISEL, Vice-President (Academic).

The Remission of Fee program for academic staff provides that each full-time academic staff member may take one course per academic session and have his fees for the course remitted, provided that the fee for any such course is \$25 or greater. A problem has arisen as to whether registration in a thesis program is equivalent to registration in a course—for remission of fee purposes. It is understood that the Fees Office has disallowed applications of this nature on the basis that they are not equivalent. It has now been decided to change this interpretation and to allow such applications. Full-time academic staff members who fall into this category are invited to submit applications to the Fees Office covering fees paid for registration in tuition programs in 1973-74.

FALL KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM

The Department of Elementary Education will be operating a kindergarten program from September 3, 1974 to May 30, 1975. The children will be randomly selected with first priority being given to applicants from the McKernan, Belgravia, Garneau, and Windsor Park areas.

The majority of children who attend the kindergarten must be five years old by the end of February 1975. A limited number of children who are four years old by the end of February 1975 will be considered.

Parents must provide their own transportation to and from the kindergarten, located across the street from the Faculty Club near Saskatchewan Drive and 116 Street. The fee is \$15 per month.

For an application form contact the Department of Elementary Education office, room 341 Education Building, telephone 432-4273.

'FOLIO' DEADLINE CHANGED FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

An electrical shutdown planned for the morning of Monday, April 29 will affect the schedule of FOLIO, whose offices in Assiniboia Hall will be without power.

The page layout, normally executed on Monday morning, will be done on Friday afternoon, April 26. To enable Printing Services to set type a day earlier, therefore, it would be appreciated if items for the May 2 issue of FOLIO could be delivered to the office by 9 a.m. Thursday, April 25.

THIS WEEK AND NEXT

Listings must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. Written notification is preferred. Compiled by NORMA GUTTERIDGE, 432-4991.

18 APRIL, THURSDAY

Television Program 'Dogs'

8:15 p.m. First program in a new series, "Choosing a dog." Series host is BOB CHELMICK, with guest JOHN SPURR of the Northern Alberta Canine Association. ACCESS North TV. Cable 13.

19 APRIL, FRIDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. TGIF—Pub Night. Cockney fish and chips, salads, trifle. \$3.75. Games night—Black Jack tables and roulette wheels.
Upstairs. Regular dinner menu served 6 to 10 p.m.; entertainment by the Capris.

White Heather Show

And 20 April, Saturday. 8 p.m. Sponsored by the Edmonton Scottish Society. Jubilee Auditorium. Tickets from the Royal Bank Building, telephone 424-1440.

20 APRIL, SATURDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. Barbecue your own at the patio grill (steaks \$5; chicken \$4.25; hamburgers \$2.75); salad bar, home baked beans, dessert.
Upstairs. Regular dinner menu served 6 to 10 p.m.

21 APRIL, SUNDAY

Official Public Opening

2 p.m. Two habitat exhibitions featuring cougar and mountain goat groups will be opened by the Honourable HORST A. SCHMID, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation. Provincial Museum and Archives, 12845 102 Avenue. Admission free.

22 APRIL, MONDAY

Organ Recital

8:30 p.m. Recital by GERALD WHEELER, organist at Christchurch Cathedral, Montreal. All Saints' Cathedral. No admission charge; a collection will be taken.

23 APRIL, TUESDAY

Television Program 'Work and Leisure in Alberta'

8 p.m. Host ALEXANDER MATEJKO discusses the work and leisure habits of members of the medical profession with HENRY WOJCICKI. QCTV. Cable 10.

24 APRIL, WEDNESDAY

The Music of India

7:30 p.m. Concert by CHITTI BABU and his troupe, featuring classical and light Indian music, and western music played mainly on the veena (a stringed instrument similar to the sitar). Sponsored by the India Students' Association. Students' Union Theatre. Admission free.

Television Program 'Sailing'

7:30 p.m. In this new series, "Dinghy handling" deals with the three major facets of dinghy sailing: the spinnaker, trapezing, and planing. ACCESS North TV. Cable 13.

Faculty Club

Wednesday at Eight presents "What you have always wanted to know about wines" by R. S. FRASER, Professor of Medicine.

25 APRIL, THURSDAY

Television Program 'Dogs'

8:15 p.m. Program 2. "Nutrition, grooming, and tooth care." ACCESS North TV. Cable 13.

26 APRIL, FRIDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. TGIF—French cuisine. Poulet à la Hutin, riz, salade Niçoise, plateau des fromages, salade d'orange au rhum. \$4.
Upstairs. Fresh lobster. \$9.50.

27 APRIL, SATURDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. Barbecue your own at the patio grill (steaks \$5; chicken, \$4.25; hamburgers, \$2.75); salad bar, home baked beans, dessert.
Upstairs. Fresh lobster \$9.50. Also regular dinner menu.

EXHIBITIONS AND PLAYS

Citadel Theatre

Opening 20 April, until 18 May. Curtain times: weekday evenings, except Mondays, 8:30 p.m.; Sundays, 7:30 p.m.; matinees Saturdays and Sundays, 2:30 p.m. A double-bill, with *Oedipus Rex* by Sophocles and *Scapin!*, an original Canadian rock musical by Richard Ouzounian based on Moliere's *The Tricks of Scapin*. Tickets from the Citadel Box Office, 424-3488.

Phase II Theatre Workshop

19, 20, 21 and 26, 27, 28 April. Curtain time: 8 p.m. *Angel Street* by Patrick Hamilton, a Victorian thriller directed by DON PIMM. The Theatre Beside at Victoria Composite High School, Kingsway entrance. Admission \$2 (or \$1.50 group rate for groups of 10 or more). Tickets at the door and at the Bay Box Office, 424-0121.

Edmonton Art Gallery

Until 21 April. "What is Impressionism?" and "Impressionism in Canada" commemorate the first Impressionist exhibition in Paris in 1874.

Provincial Museum and Archives

Until 28 April. "Rodeo in bronze." Bronze sculptures of bronco busting, steer wrestling, etc. by Montana's ROBERT SCRIVER.

Department of Extension

21 April, 1:30 to 4 p.m.; 22 April, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Spring exhibition of drawing, painting, printmaking, and ceramics. The gallery room, Corbett Hall, 112 Street and 82 Avenue.

POSITIONS VACANT

NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

Applicants are sought for the following positions. The Office of Personnel Services and Staff Relations (Room 121, Administration Building) will provide further details to interested persons, who are not to approach the department directly.

Clerk Typist I (\$346-\$441)—Business Administration and Commerce
Clerk Typist II (\$379-\$485)—Business Administration and Commerce; School of Nursing; Office of the Comptroller; Student Counselling Services; Central Stores; Provincial Laboratory; Pharmacy; Bookstore (2 positions)
Clerk Typist III (\$441-\$560)—Extension (Educational Media); English
Clerk Typist III (half-time) (\$220-\$280)—Educational Research Centre
Clerk Steno II (half-time) (\$199-\$254)—Elementary Education
Clerk Steno II (\$398-\$508)—Elementary Education
Clerk Steno III (\$461-\$587)—Medicine (2 positions); Theoretical Psychology Centre; Paediatrics
Clerk Steno III (part-time) (\$3-\$3.20/hour)—Pharmacology
Secretary (\$534-\$682)—Office of the Comptroller; Audiovisual Media Centre; Pathology
Senior Keypunch Operator (\$485-\$617)—Office of Administrative Systems
Library Assistant I (\$461-\$587)—Economics
Bookkeeper II (\$461-\$587)—Division of Athletics; Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Electronics Technician I (\$587-\$750)—Chemistry
Graphics Assistant II (hourly)—Technical Services
Technician I (\$560-\$715)—Biochemistry; Mineral Engineering
Audio and Video Technician I (\$617-\$788)—Audiovisual Media Centre
Technician I (EM, Histology, or Biochemistry) (\$560-\$715)—Pharmacology
Laboratory Assistant I (\$346-\$441)—Pharmacology
Laboratory Assistant II (part-time) (\$234/month)—Provincial Laboratory
Biochemistry Technician I (\$560-\$715)—Paediatrics
Biochemistry Technician II (\$648-\$827)—Pathology
Technician III (Piano Tuner) (\$750-\$958)—Music
Animal Technician II (\$682-\$869)—Animal Science
Civil Technician I (\$560-\$715)—Civil Engineering
Technician III (\$750-\$958)—Mechanical Engineering
Farm Laborer (\$485-\$617)—Animal Science

Computer Operator I (\$587-\$750)—Computing Services
 Applications Analyst (\$750-\$958)—Chemistry
 Stockman I (hourly)—Bookstore
 Technical Assistant (temporary) (\$485-\$617)—Sociology
 Laboratory Technician I (2 positions) (\$560-\$715)—Mechanical Engineering
 Animal Assistant (\$461-\$587)—Provincial Laboratory

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
 CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The position: to undertake campus planning, co-ordination of capital projects, and special technical assignments. *Qualifications:* applicant should be a graduate architect or engineer with planning and project experience. *Salary:* commensurate with qualifications and experience. The appointment is that of a Professional Officer, providing attractive conditions and benefits. *Applications:* submit résumé to The Director, Campus Development Office, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT
 SUMMER PROJECTS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Student Christian Movement (SCM) Summer Works Projects offer students a summer of exceptional educational experience together with an opportunity to earn. Since 1945, the SCM of Canada has sponsored projects to bring together students from various universities across Canada to live three and one-half months working during the day and concentrating their attention on some issue of mutual concern during their leisure hours. In this way, students are able to earn and save money for their education, to experience co-operative living, and to gain some knowledge of social problems. For the summer of 1974 (May 22 to the end of August) three projects are planned: two industrial projects in Toronto, and an agricultural project in Manitoba. For further information and application forms telephone 432-5327, or call in at the SCM office, room 158F, Students' Union Building.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Notices must be received by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. Rate is ten cents per word for the first insertion and five cents per word for subsequent insertions ordered with the first. Minimum charge is \$1. To avoid billing, notices MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. For assistance or order blanks, telephone 432-4991.

Accommodation available

FOR RENT—Four-bedroom, two-storey home, 2,600 sq. ft., partially furnished. \$450/month. Available September 1 for one year. No pets. 435-6245.
FOR RENT IMMEDIATELY—Spotless three-bedroom bungalow, double garage. Convenient to University and Southgate. Unfurnished. 439-4890.
FOR RENT—Rooms in south Belgravia house at S-1 bus terminus. Suit graduate students, sessional lecturers, downtown workers, male or female. Telephone 432-3904 days, 435-1540 evenings.
FOR RENT—Furnished two-storey, four-bedroom home in Aspen Gardens. Close to schools and on direct bus route to University. August 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975. 435-1953.

FOR RENT—Two-storey home in Riverbend. Eight rooms, four bedrooms, 2½ bathrooms, family room with fireplace, furnished. Available September 1, 1974 to August 31, 1975. \$350 per month. Telephone 435-5427.

FOR RENT—Four-level, three-bedroom furnished home. Family room, finished basement, 1½ baths, large study, garage. On quiet crescent, Parkview. Available mid-August, one year. \$300. 482-2867.

FOR RENT—Two-storey, four-bedroom with rumpus room and attached garage. August 1974 to August 1975. Telephone 434-3965.

FOR RENT—Two-storey unfurnished house, eight blocks south University. Three bedrooms, 1½ baths, single garage, broadloom main floor, good condition. Near schools, stores, transportation. Available May 1. \$245/month. Telephone 435-2395.

FOR SALE—(1) Large family custom bungalow on Fairway Drive, with four bedrooms on the main floor; lower floor professionally finished for additional living area. Priced below replacement at \$94,500.
 (2) Traditional two-storey home in Riverbend with attached front-drive double garage. Six bedrooms, 2½ baths and cozy panelled family room provide an attractive setting for comfortable living. Priced at \$85,000 with large 9¼% mortgage.
 For more information call Mrs. Eleanor Duncan at Potter Realty, 436-3050, or residence 434-7368.

FOR RENT—Belgravia, furnished four-bedroom home, one mile from campus for Summer Session period. \$300/month. D. Sheppard, 432-3637, days.

FOR RENT—Older home, furnished, three bedrooms up, two down; includes washer, dryer, dishwasher, freezer, two-car garage. Ten minutes from University via Groat. June 15, 1974 to July 1, 1975. \$275/month. 454-9213.

TO SUBLET—Furnished townhouse, three bedrooms, 1½ baths, near Southgate. June 1, 1974 to end of May or June 1975. No pets. 432-1428 or 434-9088.

FOR RENT—HILLSIDE PLAZA APARTMENT-MOTEL. Furnished accommodation, monthly, weekly, or daily with options of linens, dishes, color television, maid service, 24-hour phones. Ample parking. 9730 106 Street; telephone 429-3353.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Royal Gardens, four-bedroom custom-built split-level; approximately 1,670 square feet; family room on ground floor; kitchen appliances included. Price \$52,800. Telephone 434-2266 for appointment.

FOR RENT—Executive home located in Greenfields. Four bedrooms, 2½ baths, family room with fireplace, carpeted throughout. Available in July for 18-36 months. Telephone 434-0966.

FOR RENT—Three-bedroom home, Lendrum, unfurnished, garage. \$275. Available June 15, 1974 on long-term basis. Telephone 434-3285 after 4 p.m.

FOR SUBLET—One-bedroom unfurnished in Strathcona House. Available from May 1, possibility of lease from July 1. Telephone 433-0922 evenings.

TO SUBLET—May 1 to August 31, one-bedroom apartment, College Plaza. 433-6125, 432-5039. Lorraine.

HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THIS AREA? Telephone John Nuis, Buxton Real Estate, 436-1140 or 487-3971.

ROOM TO RENT—to quiet non-smoking male, graduate student or staff. Very close to campus. 433-0639.

Accommodation wanted

WANTED—Visiting professor and family from New Zealand wish to rent two- or three-bedroom furnished home from June 1, 1974 to March 1, 1975. University area preferred. Contact Dr. John Colter, 432-3357 (office) or 436-5320 (residence).

WANTED—Professor seeks small house near University, or larger house to share with one or two other people next year. Occupancy could start any time until September. Telephone 433-4680.

WANTED—Young married couple willing to live in and care for home, April-August. References on request. 426-6483.

HOUSE WANTED—Professional couple returning to University in fall desire rent furnished/unfurnished house near campus for approximately one year. Excellent care and maintenance guaranteed. Please contact Mr. Nick Pulos, 459-5700.

Automobiles and accessories

FOR SALE—1972 Volkswagen 411 four-door sedan. 22,000 miles. Radials. Good condition. 1-446-6049 after 6 p.m.

FOR SALE—1972 Cortina, 18,000 miles; excellent condition. \$1,850. 454-9213.

FOR SALE—Ford Tot-Guard child's safety car seat, excellent condition. \$22.50. 434-5420.

Goods and services

CARAWAY—an alternative school, has openings for children five years and up. Creative learning with an integrated program. Emphasis on "learning by doing," self-initiated learning, and developing self-awareness, autonomy and responsibility. Opportunities for parent involvement. Phone evenings from 8-10 p.m., 433-8182, 439-0487, 435-7703.

EAST INDIAN DANCE LESSONS—are available with no charge. Nominal \$5/month fee for the dance equipment. Telephone 436-0203.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT—Choose your purebred Dalmatian puppy now. Ready for you by May 15. Male—\$50, female—\$45. Telephone 482-6828.

WANTED—Daysitter (your home) for 5½-year-old French- (and English-) speaking girl. 439-3650.

EXCURSION FARES—Coast to coast: how about those business trips, conferences, etc.? We arrange domestic bookings, i.e., Canada and the U.S., as well as international ones, and attend to flights, hotels, and car rentals. For further information call Iris Rosen and Associates at 488-8181.

TYPING DONE—Fast, efficient service. Georgina Barton, 489-4810 evenings.

WANTED—Baby furniture, high chair, play pen, rocking horse. Prefer old-fashioned style. 433-0639.

HUB BEAUTY CENTRE—offers complete beauty service; permanent eyelashes, facials, manicures, style cuts, etc. 433-0240.

PLUMBING—FOR FREE ESTIMATES on basement bathrooms, repairs, alterations etc. call 439-4670, anytime.

THRILLING WEEKEND FLOAT TRIPS on the RED DEER RIVER, long weekends on the BRAZEAU, 12-day vacations on the ATHABASCA, COPPERMINE, SOUTH NAHANNI. Also, canoe trips. For free brochure contact NORTH-WEST EXPEDITIONS Limited, Box 1551, Edmonton T5J 2N7; 475-3433.

IT'S SPRING—Now's the time to treat yourself to a large, delicious meal, and Shanghai House has it for you. Open seven days a week, noon to 10 p.m. (to midnight Friday and Saturday). SHANGHAI HOUSE, 6525 111 Street; 435-7622.

FOR SALE—"26" Phillips color TV, top condition, six years old. Original price, \$1,100; selling for \$325. Phone 484-2857 after six.

EMPLOYMENT—Springhill Parent Co-operative Nursery School at 117 Street and 87 Avenue requires a teacher and assistant for 1974-75 year. Part- or full-time possible. Experience and training in early childhood education preferred. Call 434-5420.

FOR SALE—Charming puppies, mother a beagle, father doubtful, both sexes, all colors. Ready end of April, \$5 to good homes. Phone 432-4708, 436-5284 evenings.